The Pyongyang Times

No. 53 (477) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Cuban Communist Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on December 10 the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Rau Garcia Pelaz, Member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hyon Su, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security; and Kim Yun Son, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee.

Ladislao Gonzalez-Carvajal Y Delgado, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the DPRK, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly conversation with the guests.

Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, received on December 13 Yancho Georgiyev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call before returning home at the recall of his home government.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, received on December 13 Qetsor Kaltani, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Albanian People's Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call before returning home at the recall of his home government.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives First Home-Visiting Group of Korean Women from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, received on December 16 the first home-visiting group of Korean women from Japan now spending significant days in their glorious socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the group headed by Ha Ung Rye, Director of a Department of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and Kim Duk Ran, Secretary General, and Ho Ryon Suk, Secretary, of the same.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with the members of the group one by one, had a cordial conversation and posed for a photograph with them.

The fatherly leader arranged a dinner that day in their honour and saw with them the feature film "The River Flows".

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, in connection with the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of independent reunification of the country won great victory at the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan**, President of the United Arab Emirates, on the national day of the UAE; a message of greetings to **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland, on the 56th anniversary of the independence of Finland; a message of greetings to **Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the RUV; and a message of greetings to **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Kenya.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Kenneth David Kaunda** upon the latter's reelection as President of the Republic of Zambia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Aarne Saarinen**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, sent messages to Comrade **Moktar Ould Daddah**, General Secretary of the People's Party of Mauritania; Comrade **Reidar T. Larsen**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Comrade **Aristides Pereira**, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Portuguese Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands; **T.G. Silundika**, Secretary in Charge of Public Information of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; **Piti Mue Shihangue**, Representative of the Central Committee of the South West Africa People's Organization; and **Ignacio Meija**, Representative of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in reply to their messages of greetings sent on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, also sent replies to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, and **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent telegrams to **the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, the Central Committee of the South West Africa People's Organization** and **the Guidance Committee of the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola** in reply to their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Final Sprint of Our Working People to Adorn This Year With Brilliant Successes

The working people in all parts of our country are scoring big successes in their final lap for making this year a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the working people must valiantly get over all difficulties and obstacles and bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving a fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus make the year 1973 a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan".

Acting upon the teachings of the leader, our working people throughout the country have invigorated a production drive, effecting a great revolutionary upsurge, from the outset of the year. As a result, as of the end of October more than 1,200 factories and enterprises in various parts of the country hit their yearly targets and are now following up their successes.

Machine Industry

The domain of machine industry is reporting these days great renovations in the production of tractors, lorries and different types of machines and equipment.

The workers of the September 25 Tractor Plant, a small-size tractor producer, manufactured in November 1.6 times as many tractors as in October. The workers of the plant where Comrade Kim Hong Su works are now carrying out their daily small tractor production plan at 200 to 300 per cent.

Firmly determined to send more lorries to the countryside, the workers of the Sungri Automobile Combine are now assembling 2.5 times as many lorries as in the same period last year.

This year the tractor production is expected to jump 1.8 times and that of lorries more than 1.4 times as against last year.

Thanks to a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the tractor and lorry makers, the task is being creditably carried out to send 6-7 tractors and one lorry for every 100 *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields in the near future.

An uninterrupted upswing is also reported in the machine-tool production.

The workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine-Tool Plant upped the production 1.9 times as against the same period of last year by fulfilling their October plan at 103.6 per cent. They boosted in November the production 1.3 times as against October through the high-pitched innovation drive.

Signal labour successes are also registered by the workers of the Chollima Mangyongdae Machine-Tool Plant and other machine-tool plants.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries

For the rapid development of all domains of the national economy, our country has bent this year enormous efforts on developing the mining industry, the first process of production, with the result that big achievement has been made in this domain.

The workers of many coal and ore mines and geological prospecting teams who have already hit their yearly targets and other mining establishments are now increasing production by 30 per cent above that in the corresponding period of last year.

The workers in the northern coal basin, the nation's leading fuel base, produced in November 55,000 tons of more coal than in October by actively introducing modern and large-size mining equipment into operations.

The production of major structural steels at different iron and steel works last month was double that in the previous month. Notably, the workers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Works are these days trebling the production of alloy steel, steel slab and forgings. The nation's output of pig iron will augment this year 30 per cent, that of granulated iron 40 per cent and steel over 20 per cent as against last year.

Chemical and Light Industries

Fresh successes have likewise been made in the domain of chemical industry.

The vinalon output at the February 8 Vinalon Factory demonstrative of the might of the *Juche*-based industry is now 2.5 times the average result of last year or 1.5 times the record level. Now this level is on normal footing.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory put out last month 1.3 times as much chemical fertilizer as the same month of last year. Innovations are being effected by other chemical fertilizer producers.

Thanks to the vigorous endeavours of the chemical industrial workers, the output of chemical fibre is expected to jump this year over 1.6 times, vinyl chloride 1.7 times, chemical fertilizers 1.3 times and agricultural chemicals 1.8 times as against last year.

An energetic invention and innovation drive is also afoot in the domain of light industry. The working people in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, have expanded the varieties of consumer goods 4 times in the past one year through the high-pitched "Drive for Producing Mass Consumption Goods of Loyalty".

Through this movement the working people of South Pyongan Province and other provinces are creditably fulfilling their pledge to augment this year the assortments of mass consumption goods 3 times and raise their output 2 times.

Fishery

Winter fishing operations are now in full swing on the vast fishing grounds in the East Sea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For our country, seabound on three sides, an active development and exploitation of marine resources is of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people."

Upholding this teaching, the Red fishermen of the East Sea are conducting active fishing operations with the sole desire to live up with loyalty to the high trust of the leader by catching more fish.

Great innovations are being made every day. The day's catch of *myongtae* was 10,000 tons when winter fishing operations just started. But the figure now jumped up: 15,800 tons on December 11, 18,000 tons on the 13th and 21,000 tons on the 15th. Many fishing boats sail back with a full load of fish twice every day.

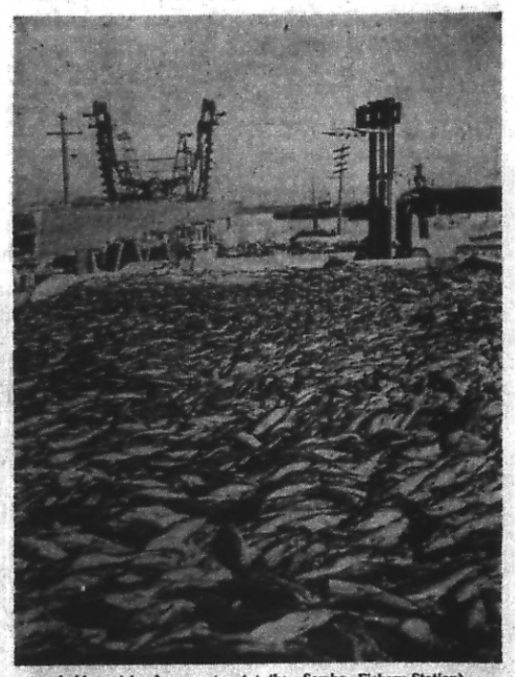
Under the unified command of the fishing headquarters of the East Sea areas, boats equipped with shoal detectors are in active operation.

"Let's show loyalty to the leader through the battle to catch more fish!" "Let's carry a full load of fish twice a day by establishing the scientific and active fishing system!" —these are the slogans of the fishermen of the Guard Sinpo Fishery. Defying raging waves they employ scientific and diverse methods in fishing. This has resulted in catching 100-200 tons of fish per net.

Now every port along the coasts of the East Sea is alive with fishing boats.

The "drive to carry a full cargo of fish twice a day" is also afoot among the "Sea of Blood" guardsmen of the Ship No. 065 of the Chongjin Fishery who have already overfulfilled this year's plan by November 28, crew of the Chollima Boat No. 111 of Yanghwa Fishery and other boats. Their daily catch is several hundreds of tons.

The revolutionary enthusiasm of our fishermen runs high as the days go by. Faithful to the instructions of the fatherly leader on suppiying more fish to the people, they are filled with a firm determination to achieve this year's goal for catching *myongtae*.



A big catch of *myongtae* (at the Samho Fishery Station)

"New Student Movement Starts from Now", "Establish New Democratic Constitution and Hold General Election"

Anti-Fascist and Democratization Struggle Gains in Scope and Strength in South Korea

Last week also, the just struggle of the south Korean student youths and people of all strata against the barbarous suppression of campus by the Pak Jung Hi gang and for democratic freedom and rights went on with intensity in different forms.

The students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University who had raised the first torch of anti-"government" struggle on October 2, continue fighting in the van. On December 8 they gathered on the campus and issued a declaration before the rector and professors and home and foreign reporters, calling for "establishment of a new democratic constitution and holding of a general election to be participated in by the people." In the declaration they said that "We students, uniting our strength organizationally, will fight till our demands are met" and stated that "a new student movement starts from now".

Then the students adopted a four-point resolution, demanding the following:

1. Repeal the "constitution based on revitalization", a source of the intelligence-backed fascist policy, institute a new democratic constitution and hold a general election;

2. Guarantee the basic rights of the people, such as the freedom of speech and campus;

3. Put an immediate stop to economic dependence on Japan and ensure the people the right to existence;

4. Clear away all social injustice. Parasitic politicians, reflect seriously on yourselves.

Further, they expressed a firm determination to "launch a new student movement without submission, servility and indolence."

The students of the Law College of the University, who keep up their struggle boycotting the vacation forced on them by the Pak Jung Hi clique, held a meeting at the college library on the 11th and made public a resolution, declaring: "Guarantee the freedom of campus and speech" and "The government must assume the responsibility for all the consequences arising from suppression of the students". In the resolution, they stated that they would not give up fighting "until the above-mentioned demands are fulfilled." After this they built barricade and began a hunger and stay-in strike.

The students of the Medical, Commercial and Pharmaceutical and Music Colleges under the University and students of the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, and Sinil High School in Seoul also staged various forms of struggle against fascism and for democratization —demonstration, discussion, announcement of declaration and resolution, etc., —in defiance of the outrageous repression by the special agents of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

People of all walks of life have risen in response to the struggle of the students. Among them are workers whose strong voices opposing the "government" are mounting.

On the 7th the "Hanguk confederation of labour" thrust a "written demand" at the Pak Jung Hi clique, saying: "Lift the restrictions on the rights to collective bargaining and labour dispute." On the same day the "south Korean bar association" sent a "written demand" to the "supreme court", the "home ministry", the "justice ministry" and other puppet organs, declaring that "it would take a determined action unless an end is put to the torture and other violences by the investigation organs."

The "national council for defence of democracy," a united front body of the broad democratic forces in south Korea, had a meeting on the 13th and issued a statement.

In the statement, it said that "the present situation calls for establishing democracy on a complete system" and stated that a "serious crisis may arise if the freedom of the people now trampled down is not restored".

The statement demanded: "fully guarantee the basic rights of the people", expressing strong opposition to the present fascist dictatorial system under which all the powers of administration, legislation and judicature are vested exclusively in the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Diplomatic Relations Opened between DPRK and Bangladesh

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was published.

According to the joint communique, the governments of the two countries reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

OUR SOCIALIST LITERATURE AND ART BLOSSOMING

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among artists

Hearing a Woman Worker Sing

A Singer's Memo

I often find myself lost in deep thought during breaks of the performances in our magnificent palace of art like the Pyongyang Grand Theatre or in foreign countries, and feel a lump in my throat before I know it.

It is probably because an impressive event comes back to my mind, the event that led me, ex-forestry worker and daughter of an ordinary rafter, to become a singer for the people as I am today. So, I feel an irresistible urge to tell you how things turned out.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Before liberation the sons and daughters of workers and peasants could not go to school or even imagine receiving a college education. But now everyone in our country goes to school without paying and anyone who wants to can go to college."

This remark exactly fits the case of mine. I completed the course of a conservatory under the solicitude of the fatherly leader, and I'm now a singer having a part in the performances which won great admiration from foreigners as a "world-summit art".

The unforgettable event took place on August 14, 1963.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came to Ryanggang Province far away from Pyongyang, and found time to see the art performance given that evening by workers' circle members in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

One of the performers, I had the great honour of singing solo in his presence.

Even after the show was over, I was so deeply moved and excited that I stood still, not knowing what to do. At the moment a cadre came and said to me: Congratulations! Comrade Jong Im. The leader has mentioned you to us. He then related to me the following story.

During my performance, the respected and beloved leader heard from a worker on the seat next to his that I, daughter of a veteran raftsman, was a forestry worker. Quite pleased, he remarked over and over again that I was indeed a good comrade.

The next day I was invited to a celebration banquet honoured with his presence.

The memory of what happened at the time is still enshrined in my heart, though ten years have elapsed since then.

I was of the honourable company with the fatherly leader, and brought myself to eat as he wanted me to, and gave ear to what he was saying. I felt as if I were having the pleasures of the sweet home, chatting with father.

That evening I sang a few songs. The leader highly praised me each time. He called me to him and asked me what school I was through with, how old I was and whether I wanted to go to conservatory.

Overwhelmed with gratitude I simply faltered, my head drooped down.

He went on to say: Wouldn't it be nice if you studied at the conservatory and came back here to sing songs. How good it would be indeed if you, an ex-forestry worker, became a singer for the people and gave the rafters a chance to hear you sing, he repeated, and asked me how I thought about it.

Now, I do not think his earnest words came simply because I sang well.

His words, indeed, were laden with a gentle affection of a real father who, much pleased to find a natural talent in his little daughter, intends to educate her to be a fine singer by developing it.

Some time after, I left for Pyongyang where the fatherly leader was and attended the conservatory under his warm care.

I'm not going to tell you how I studied free from any worries and how I was trained to be a singer of the world-renowned "The Sea-of-Blood" Opera Troupe. But what I want you to know is that many sons and daughters of workers and peasants, like myself, have been brought up in his embrace as gifted artists or scientists.

True, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always with the people, tries to find what their talent and desire are, and he values their talent, considering their future development, and spares nothing to cultivate it.

In conclusion, I would like to offer, with the feeling of utmost reverence, the highest honour and gratitude to the fatherly leader who has brought me the glory and happiness as I am enjoying today, and renew my unshakable determination to live and struggle staunchly under his leadership, as one of his true revolutionary fighters.

Kim Jong Im
"The Sea-of-Blood" Opera Troupe

Excellent Results in Creation of Literary and Art Works

This year witnessed a giant stride forward in the realm of our literature and art. It is ascribable to the *Juche*-oriented thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our central task in the domain of literature and art is to create more revolutionary works of literature and art which will arm the working people with a communist world outlook."

Our writers and artists, upholding the respected and beloved leader's instruction, created many revolutionary works of literature and art which contribute to arming the people with a communist world outlook.

This year's success was highlighted especially by the publication of novels "Mangyongdae" and "Dawn of the Revolution" and the production of documentary film "Our Father Marshal Kim Il Sung", all of which give a vivid, epical outline of the immortal story about the childhood and revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Also put out were long novels "The Sea of Blood" and "The Lot of a Member of Self-Defence Corps" based on the immortal, revolutionary dramas under the same titles which were written and staged in the years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. These works serve our working people as precious textbooks in arming them with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and revolutionizing and working-classizing them.

Besides, our writers and artists produced scores of feature films like "Rolling Machine Operators" and "A Story of the Potong-gang River", which depict the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the peaceful reunification of the country, and a number of fine documentaries including colour films "Revolutionary Songs of Friendship Formed with Blood" and "*Juche* Art Shakes Japan" which show the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe's performance tour of China and Japan.

Moreover, the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was created and many long or medium-length novels were published, songs composed and dances performed.

Now, our writers and artists, not resting on their laurels, are making preparations to create more and better works in the coming year.

From the Films Produced This Year

A scene from the Korean feature film "A Story of the Potong-gang River" (top)

Tae Jin sharply criticizes chief engineer's conservative attitude when the continuous rolling is on trial. Photo shows a scene of the Korean feature film "Rolling Machine Operators" (below)

Our Revolutionary Literary and Art Tradition and Its Brilliant Inheritance and Development

Today the *Juche*-based literature and art of Korea are highly praised by the world people as a "model of revolutionary art".

The splendid efflorescence and development of our literature and art in a brief period following liberation owe entirely to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, who established the glorious revolutionary literary and art tradition in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and to the correct guidance of the Party in brilliantly inheriting and developing the tradition.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of the Workers' Party of Korea and our revolution, in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary literary and art tradition holds an important place in the revolutionary traditions founded by the leader.

It is a revolutionary wealth which the Party of the working class in power should firmly defend, inherit and enrich in the building of socialist and communist literature and art.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The only traditions we should carry forward are the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army which fought to defend the interests of the working people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 72.)

Proceeding from the fact that the revolutionary tradition of literature and art is founded by the leader who explores the path to the victory of revolution, our Party clarified the essence and content of our revolutionary literary and art tradition established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The revolutionary literary and art tradition of the working class is a revolutionary literary and art heritage which rouses the masses of the people to the struggle for embodying and translating into practice the ideas of the leader who opened up the road to the victory of the revolution.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built up the original thought on literature and art based on the immortal *Juche* idea, guided in person the creation of immortal classics and ensured that revolutionary literature and art were brought into brilliant efflorescence and development on a mass basis among the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the revolutionary people.

The revolutionary tradition of our literature and art is the most thoroughly *Juche*-based and revolutionary, glorious tradition as it has embodied the *Juche* idea, the great Marxism-Leninism of our times, and the *Juche*-based thought on literature and art, and reflected the heroic events in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, in particular, its basis is the immortal classics created under the personal guidance of the leader.

The basic content of the revolutionary literary and art tradition founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is, first of all, the *Juche*-based thought on literature and art.

In the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the leader creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist idea on literature and art in conformity with the realities of our country and the demand of the times and propounded the *Juche*-based thought on literature and art and guiding line.

Proceeding from the *Juche*-based stand to build revolutionary literature and art serving the masses of the people and the victory of the Korean revolution, he clarified the basic principles and ways to be adhered to in the building of popular and revolutionary literature and art, such as the principle of thoroughly embodying the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit, the principle of developing literature and art on the national basis by critically taking over the legacy of national literature and art, the principle of combining ideology and artistry and the policy of developing literature and art on a mass basis and thereby laid the historic roots of the literary and art policy of our Party.

Another basic content of the revolutionary literary and art tradition founded by the leader is the shining achievements of the anti-Japanese revolutionary literature and art and a wealth of experience gained in their creation.

At nights in the period of the arduous underground revolutionary activities, on the marches during the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle and by the campfire at bivouacs, the leader personally guided the creation of such immortal classics as "The Flower Girl," "The Sea of Blood" and "The Lot of a Member of Self-Defence Corps" and accumulated brilliant exploits and experiences in the creation of revolutionary drama, song, opera, literature, dance and fine arts.

The resplendent anti-Japanese revolutionary literature and art with the immortal classics as their cream are the priceless wealth we should hold dear to learn always in the typification of communists, in the delineation of the course of forming the revolutionary world outlook and in the description of the method of the revolutionary struggle and life.

The mass-based method of creation and the revolutionary style of creation are also the basic content of the revolutionary literary and art tradition built up by the leader. The leader himself set an example in creating works in a revolutionary way in the flames of the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and established the mass-based method of creation and the revolutionary style of creation in the course of directing the work for creating the anti-Japanese revolutionary literature and art.

The brilliant tradition of the revolutionary style of creation and the mass-based method of creation established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a great example we should follow in creating socialist and communist literature and art in a revolutionary way and bringing them into efflorescence and development through an all-people movement.

The revolutionary tradition of our literature and art established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the basic content of which is the *Juche*-based thought on literature and art, the shining feats and experiences gained in creation, the mass-based method of creation and the revolutionary style of creation, is the firm wherewithal for the building of the revolutionary socialist and communist literature and art suited to the life and sentiments of our people and the source of strength stimulating their development.

The glorious revolutionary literary and art tradition established by the great leader has been brilliantly inherited and developed under the correct guidance of the Party.

To correctly grasp and brilliantly carry forward the revolutionary tradition of literature and art—this is

(Continued on Page 3)

Brisk Headway in Creation of Works on the Theme of National Reunification

The reunification of the divided country, the greatest and ardent desire of our people, is an urgent theme for the writers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the foremost revolutionary task of our Party to reunify the country.... Our literature and art can never swerve from this revolutionary task of the Party."

The country's split is utterly unthinkable for the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, who had lived a harmonious life for thousands of years with one and the same language, culture and custom in one territory. To reunify the country is the supreme task of the nation which brooks no further delay.

The ardent desire for national reunification that burns in the hearts of the parents and children, husbands and wives, who live separated in the north and the south, not knowing each other's fate, owing to the split that has continued till a new generation has grown up, stirs up the creative enthusiasm of the writers.

The works on the theme of national reunification indignantly denounce the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which imposes immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings upon our people, expose the dark society of south Korea under the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and depict the struggle of the south Korean people who have risen up against the mediaeval tyranny that tramples upon the dignity and sacred rights of humanity. The full-length novels "The Port in Flame" and "Song of Struggle," short stories "Before the Map of the Fatherland" and "The Road Taken by Mother" and the poem "Let Us Hold Higher the Torch of Democracy" and many other poems have been created recently, which are popular with our people. These works, through their artistic representation, assert that all the tragedies of national split are offsprings of the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and that an end can be put to these national tragedies and the country be reunified only through a struggle as indicated by the great *Juche* idea of the leader. The medium-length novel "Heart Is One" portraying the struggle of the south Korean working class and the scenario of the feature film "The Fate of an Entrepreneur" teaching the truth that only the independent national reunification can save the destiny of the entrepreneurs, too, by showing the course of the bankruptcy of a south Korean conscientious national capitalist, are in the finishing stage. The February 8 Feature Film Studio is making a feature film dealing with the deplorable reality in which sisters have been living not knowing each other's fate for nearly 30 years, since they were separated from each other in childhood owing to the division of the country. National reunification is a chosen theme of the artists and composers, too.

The recently published poster "Korea Is One" and songs "Let Us Open the Door of Reunification" and "For the Day of Reunion" inflame the people with desire for reunification.

The pressing desire of the people for national reunification is also reflected in sculptures, fancy works and works of applied art.

Sok Yun Gi, one of the famous writers of our country hailing from south Korea, expresses his feelings in the following words:

A long spell of 28 years have passed since the country was bisected and kith and kin were separated from each other by the U.S. imperialists.

Even the looks of the rivers and mountains change in 10 years, they say. Not only me, but all our people are undergoing immeasurable sufferings spelled by the division of the country that has been continuing till a new generation has grown, due to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism. Sons in the northern half are unable to recognize their mothers in the southern half and wives in the southern half are unable to recognize their husbands in the northern half.

The national commonness of our people which had been formed through a long history is vanishing gradually. Our people can no longer tolerate this painful tribulation.

The hearts of our people burn with hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the traitors clinging to their sleeves and with fierce wrath at them.

I will create more works inspiring the south Korean people in the struggle for bringing earlier the historic day when the separated parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends, and all our people will embrace each other and hold a grand national rally at the plaza of reunification with Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, on the high rostrum.

UNDER THE RAYS OF THE GREAT JUCHE IDEA

"Korea Is the Kingdom of Art"

Reviewing This Year's Activities of Our Art Troupes in Foreign Countries

Our artists visit many countries every year for performance tours and win highest praise of foreigners.

This year, too, our Mansudae Art Troupe and others visited China, Britain, Italy, Japan and other countries and put on the stage the revolutionary operas "The Flower Girl" and "A True Daughter of the Party" and music and dance pieces.

The audience was unanimous in declaring that "Korea is the kingdom of art and utopia in the 20th century." Seeing our performance the audience admired our charming and graceful *Juche*-motivated national art and lavished praise on our art.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, said:

"It is meaningless at all to develop art for art's sake.

"We lay great emphasis on developing the art which serves the people, the art that the people like."

Through many performances in foreign countries this year, our art once again demonstrated to the whole world the justness and great vitality of the *Juche*-oriented thought of literature and art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had developed the revolutionary national art serving the people.

Our foreign friends who saw the performances of our art troupe expressed, first of all, their deepest respect and thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who provided opportunities for them to see Korea's splendid art.

When our band began playing "Song of General Kim Il Sung", a revolutionary hymn of praise to Comrade Kim Il Sung which our people sing with adoration for him, foreign audience all rose and feelings of reverence for the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reigned all over the hall.

After congratulating them on their successful performance, the Mayor of Islington in London said, looking at our artists with the badge bearing a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung on each breast:

"I know well about President Kim Il Sung. It is thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung that the Korean art is blooming."

A worker Billtie living in Rome said:

"The songs that I like to sing very much are the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' and 'Internationale'. The working class will build communism singing these songs."

Takeo Kimura, a trade unionist, called on our artists and said:

"Please convey to respected Comrade Kim Il Sung this slogan which our working class shout from the bottom of their hearts: 'Long live great President Kim Il Sung! Highest glory to him!.'"

The audience gave unstinted praise to the Korean art, saying that a great revolution has been made in the development of the opera in Korea.

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl", which defends the spirit of independence and human rights and rouses the people to the revolution, was put on the stage more than 40 times in China and Japan. Those who saw this opera stressed:

"A great encyclopaedia in developing all the operas and art of the present era" and "A monumental masterpiece representing the new stage art in the 20th century."

Gustaf Schubert, Doctor of Economics, Austrian, who happened to see the performance of our art troupe in Japan, was much moved and said:

"People say Vienna in Austria, my country, is a centre of European music, and Italy the cradle of European opera. So people are still preoccupied with the idea that anything which comes out from those countries is regarded as the best, and all are excellent. But those who see the Korean art, the revolutionary opera of Korea, will instantly realize how anachronistic their preconceived notions are."

Hashimoto, a member of the Japanese National Organization of Workers' Literature and Art, said emphatically:

"The salvo of the opera revolution fired in Korea, the kingdom of art, has ushered in a new era in the development of art of mankind."

Glidina, a music teacher in Warsaw,Poland, who had seen the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" performed by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army, said:

"The discovery of stanzaic songs as the basic form of opera music in Korea is a great discovery that surpasses Copernican theory."

Particularly, the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe won the highest praise.

A noted film star in Italy expressed his impressions on the dance performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe which was staged at the Argentina Theatre, one of the oldest in Rome:

"Those who see the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe form a completely new idea as to what contemporary national art should be like. The people in any country should accept and follow the guiding idea and theory of the Korean art, if they want to create a true art."

A university professor of Italy said, deeply moved:

"Socialist Renaissance of the 20th century began in Pyongyang, a hero city of Korea in the East."

Milar, a researcher of science of arts, remarked:

"Future will be a glorious age in which the world history of science of arts is embroidered by the Korean art."

Many Englishmen came to our artists and said unanimously:

"The laurel crown is to be given to the Mansudae Art Troupe and the world admires it forever."

As seen above, through their performances in various countries our artists forcefully demonstrated the *Juche* art blooming under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and also greatly contributed to strengthening our solidarity with peoples of those countries.

Daniel, an old worker of Britain, came to our artists and said with deep emotion:

"It is to be much regretted that I could not be with the Korean friends for long.

"My heart swells when I think that you are my brothers living under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great teacher and inspirer, upholding his teaching. When you are back home, friends, please tell your people that the great ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung radiating from the East are making their way with tremendous impact to the corners of Western Hemisphere."

Yosoji Kobayashi, President of the NTB, made the following remarks:

"The Mansudae Art Troupe has opened the door for friendship between Japan and Korea which had been closed for 28 years and made wider the route for interchange of art, rendering distinguished service to the history of the two nations. I ardently hope you will pay another visit to Japan next year."

The Mansudae Art Troupe wins high acclaim in Japan

(Continued from Page 2)

the lawful demand of the building of socialist and communist literature and art and assumes weighty significance particularly today when the imperialist ideological and cultural infiltration is being intensified.

Our Party made it clear that the revolutionary literary and art tradition should be correctly grasped and inherited and developed, and set forth the principles and ways to be upheld in carrying forward the revolutionary literary and art tradition.

It is the policy held fast to by our Party in inheriting and developing the revolutionary literary and art tradition to reproduce in all fields of literature and art the immortal classics created under the guidance of the leader in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Under the correct guidance of our Party a great success has been registered in the work for carrying forward the revolutionary literary and art tradition by filmizing, operatizing and novelizing the immortal classics.

This great success and its significance lie in contributing to firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party among our people, writers and artists and to revolutionizing and working-classizing them.

They also lie in correctly grasping the revolutionary tradition of our literature and art, defending it firmly and carrying it forward successfully and, on this basis, ensuring the allround efflorescence and development of socialist and communist literature and art.

They lie in upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxist-Leninist idea on literature and art and immensely encouraging the world revolutionary people to the struggle.

This brilliant success fully proves right the idea of the great leader on the revolutionary traditions and the Party's line of literature and art, its embodiment.

Our Party's line of inheriting and developing the revolutionary literary and art tradition is an outstanding line that enables the working class in power to develop socialist and communist literature and art in a *Juche*-based revolutionary way on its historic roots. It is the *Juche*-based and revolutionary line that makes it possible to smash the vicious machinations of the opportunists to deny and obliterate the revolutionary traditions of the Party, firmly defend the revolutionary tradition of literature and art and carry it forward.

Revolutionary Opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain"

Our artists recently produced a revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and some others, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought of literature and art based on *Juche*. Some time ago they put on the stage another revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain."

This opera is built on a story of a family's reunion after 20 years of separation that was forced by the oppressors in the colonial, exploiter society before the country's liberation. The opera shows the excellence of our socialist system under which not only political power and the means of production but arts belong to the people and the working masses can give the fullest play to their wisdom and talents.

As the curtain slowly rises with the calm, soft theme melody rich in national flavour, a panoramic view of the graceful Kumgang-san Mountain is seen on the background of the stage.

The mountain with its fantastic 12,000 peaks and crystal-clear streams is the best-known beauty spot of Korea. A legend has it that the mountain looked so beautiful and attractive that fairies used to come down there from heaven.

The folks in the mountain now live a happy life, gathering medicinal herbs, growing fruit and fishing on the East Sea. The young folks merrily dance and sing a hymn of praise to their hope-filled life blossoming in their fruitful labour. The arts of people are blooming, in the true sense of word.

On an autumn day in the 1960's, composer Hwang Sok Min visits the Kumgang village from Pyongyang, the capital city, to write a work.

Before liberation he once lived in a valley of this mountain. Greatly impressed by and delighted to see the mountain which has turned into a mountain of the people, he decides to represent it in his song.

Meanwhile, Sok Min is tormented by bitter memory of the past.

A song is wafted to the accompaniment of the sonorous, yet sad sound of flute.

They say fairies come down to Kumgang-san,
But my tear-blurred eyes cannot see them,
Will my daughter grow prettily to be a fairy of this land
When the rainbow rises over it?

This was a song written and composed by Sok Min in the years of accursed life under the hoof of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. This was a song expressing his earnest aspiration.

It was at this time that he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police on a preposterous charge of having built a hut in the place where a villainous capitalist's villa was to be built. Since then, he could not know the whereabouts of his dear wife and daughter.

Learning that a composer has come to their village from the capital, the young girls, co-op farmers of the village, call on him and ask him to help them in their music and dance circle.

Among them is Sun I, a girl who has been picknamed bush warbler of Kumgang-san, a best dancer and singer in the village.

She is none other than Sok Min's daughter who was torn off from her father 20 years ago. Now father and daughter sit face to face, but they don't know each other.

Myong Hui, Sok Min's wife, now works as head of fruit-growing workteam of the farm.

Sok Min works hard to write a work to be presented to the national art festival. Meanwhile, he kindly helps Sun I and other art circle members of the Kumgang village in hearty response to the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on fostering new buds.

And Sun I comes to play the leading part in Sok Min's new work.

On the day the village's young folks are leaving for Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, to take part in the festival, Myong Hui hands a flute over to Chang Su, Sun I's fiancé. It was the flute her husband used to play.

From the story about the flute Sok Min comes to know that Sun I is his daughter.

Then comes the grand chorus.

In those days they had no country
Nor could they have a hut to live even in the remote mountain.
Under the immensely warm care of the leader
They are reunited after a long separation.

Blessed by all the people, they are happily reunited. Father and daughter, husband and wife, hug each other.

The desire of Sok Min to see his dear daughter growing up to be as beautiful as a fairy of Kumgang has been realized. The heroes of Kumgang who dreamed of living in heavenly paradise are reunited in earthly paradise of today.

Finale of the opera. A grand, resounding chorus is overilowing with the infinite reverence and gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, who has brought them a happy life of today.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" is built on such a simple story. But it well illustrates various features of our mass art that is at its heyday.

The opera also shows that the deep-rooted traditions of our revolutionary literature and art were established in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This can be seen from the representation of the course of hero Sok Min's life.

A hymn of praise to our socialist system, this opera well reflects in a realistic way the aspirations of our times and people through the artistic representation that caters to our national sentiments and the demand of modern times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Literature and art can only touch people's hearts and evoke love when the socialist content is correctly bound up with the varied and ingenious forms characteristic of our nation."

In giving a vivid representation of the message this revolutionary opera proves an enormous success. The credit for this success will go to the full embodiment of the leader's great thinking of literature and art that the socialist content should be properly blended with the national form to enrich the ideological content and artistic value. In other words, the popular stanzaic form which was first adopted in the opera "Sea of Blood" is introduced in this opera; dance plays an active, dynamic role and the realistic decor suits the national sentiments.

The heroes of this opera perform their part with brilliance.

The actress who plays the role of heroine Sun I performs two parts—singing and dancing—very well. Until a few years ago she was a railway worker and has now become a promising actress with the title of Merited Actress.

The orchestra conductor is undertaken by a new woman figure.

The opera is now on in Pyongyang every day. It inspires with immense pride and love of the socialist fatherland our people who are all out to fulfil the Six-Year Plan for hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

Yun Jong Ok

Father and daughter enjoy their reunion. This is a scene from a revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain"

Our Developing Popular Art

Developing literature and art on a broad popular basis is the consistent policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the popular masses who make socialist culture. Literature and art in our society can advance rapidly only with the broad participation of the working people."

Today many promising amateur literature and art groups are widely organized and functioning everywhere in our country—factories, co-op farms, fishing villages, People's Army units, schools and residential quarters.

There are now more than 100,000 groups of this sort involving many people ranging from children to the aged.

In accordance with their wishes the people join in various groups of music, dance, literature and fine arts.

Not only school children, but also old men and even a group of family members often perform on the stage.

These artistic activities of popular character are done while on the job. And these activities are aimed to inspire the working people in their labour efforts.

The art performances take the forms of music and dance epics, poetical drama, story-telling accompanied by songs, music drama, comic chat in singing form, dance, duet, chorus and other colourful forms. Add to this the performances by mobile propaganda teams. The activities of these amateur art groups make our literature and art rich.

The government invests a large sum of funds in the construction of fine cultural halls and propaganda halls for the working people's artistic activities in the capital and all local areas.

The working people are provided with a sufficiency of various kinds of musical instruments and other materials.

The state regularly organizes art festivals, prize contests of literary and art works, fine arts exhibitions and other colourful functions of different trades in order to encourage the working people's literary and artistic activities.

In this course, the ranks of professional writers and artists are yearly replenished by the talented members of the art groups.

The art groups serve as a reliable base for the training of the literary and art talents together with the regular educational institutions.

The members of the literary and art groups trained here are eager to learn artistic techniques from professional writers and artists, while strengthening creative cooperation with them.

They exchange with professional artists their rich experiences accumulated in their labour efforts. This much helps toward the creation of fine literary and art works for professional artists.

Twenty-eight years have elapsed since Korea was liberated in 1945 from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. During this period our literature and art have made all-round development and efflorescence. The credit for this success goes to the wise policy of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on widely conducting artistic activities through a mass movement and the tireless efforts of the members of art groups who are infinitely loyal to the great leader.

Kim In Gyu

A scene of group dance. This piece is the creation of members of the art group of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant

The performance by members of the art group at the Sariwon Textile Mill is just over
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Chongryon's Strenuous Efforts for National Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We once again solemnly appeal to all those concerned about the future destiny of the fatherland and the nation to turn out as one in the sacred patriotic struggle to prevent the perpetual division of the country, whether they are in the north or the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, and affiliations to any parties or groupings."

In hearty response to the appeal of the leader Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is working hard to frustrate the two-Korea plot of the separatists at home and abroad and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the motherland.

After the five-point programme of national reunification was put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, political work designed to explain and propagate it was actively carried out among Koreans in Japan. The programme found an immediate response in the heart of every Korean in Japan.

This was clearly manifested in their recent struggle against the plot to enter the UN by two Koreas before the 28th UN General Assembly.

From the last third of the month of August to the end of September Chongryon initiated signature-collecting campaign demanding the entry of Korea to the UN under the name of a single country. This campaign was participated in by about 250,000 compatriots of all walks of life. Even tens of thousands of Koreans under "Mindan" or "South Korean Residents' Association" joined in it.

This was a campaign never known before in the movement of Koreans in Japan for national reunification. It was a clear demonstration to the world that our compatriots in Japan were firmly united under the banner of reunification and national salvation, transcending the differences of ideology and ideal, political views and religious beliefs, and affiliations to any organizations.

Besides, the Chongryon organizations and the compatriots in Japan sent to the Secretary General of the UN a petition in the name of Chairman Han Dok Su of Chongryon and an autograph album of Korean citizens in Japan. Many telegrams and letters, and resolutions adopted at mass meetings were also sent to him. All these made a great contribution to creating an atmosphere favourable to us at the UN General Assembly.

Even according to rough figures, the telegrams and messages sent to the UN Secretary General by prefectural headquarters and branches, social organizations and economic establishments and the people of all strata under Chongryon amounted to some 1,400 and 2,300.

Thanks to the active and persistent efforts of Chongryon joint rallies of compatriots under Chongryon and "Mindan" were held and concerted actions taken to support and put into effect the five-point programme of national reunification.

Here is an example. Over 12,000 compatriots held a demonstration in Tokyo in the beginning of November, at which they demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Chongryon renders active support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the students and people of south Korea to shatter the nation-splitting schemes of the internal and external enemies and oppose the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi clique, attain the democratic freedom and thus hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On November 13 a big-scale propaganda campaign was launched throughout Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa and 3 million handbills were distributed. The handbill reads: "Support the patriotic struggle of student youths and intellectuals in south Korea!", "Oppose and condemn the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi clique!", "Frustrate the two-Korea plot!" and "Bring the Kim Dae Jung case to light!"

This campaign which was carried out with the participation of more than 15,000 Koreans including Chongryon functionaries greatly encouraged the south Korean youths and students in their anti-"government" struggle.

Particular mention should be made here of the fact that Chongryon launched a large-scale movement aimed to oppose fascist outrages and lay bare the abduction case of Kim Dae Jung which was committed by the south Korean fascist clique in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists as a part of the two-Korea plot under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Influenced by Chongryon the compatriots under "Mindan", too, actively joined in the patriotic struggle for national reunification under the slogans: "We oppose the two-Korea plot!" and "Overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and regain democracy!"

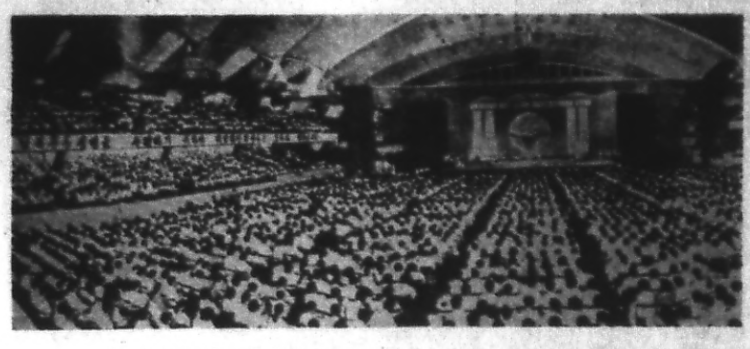
Meanwhile, Chongryon has striven to get the international support and encouragement from the Japanese people and the rest of the people the world over in the struggle of the Korean people against the two-Korea plot of the internal and external enemies and consolidate solidarity with them. In this course the international prestige of Chongryon has been raised considerably.

All these successes are the great victory of the *Juche*-based thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the overseas nationals movement and a demonstration of its vitality.

Through the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification, now the profound respect and veneration that the people feel for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who brightly illumines the path to national reunification and correctly leads the entire Korean people to its realization are also becoming higher among the compatriots under "Mindan" as well as Korean citizens in Japan.

Upholding the programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Chongryon functionaries and compatriots are continuously stepping up their struggle to build up their organizations solidly and achieve national reunification at the earliest possible date.

Kim Byong Sam



The central meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan warmly supporting the North-South Joint Statement

KCNA Lashes at War Rackets of U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Bellicose Elements

The Korean Central News Agency issued on December 17 a statement bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean war-like elements for their war racket.

The statement reads in full:

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to issue the following statement:

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements under their patronage are of late perpetrating incessant grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, amassing high-speed rocket gunboats and various other types of naval vessels in the sea off the Ongjin Peninsula.

On December 15 and 16 the Pak Jung Hi clique infiltrated destroyers and escort crafts into the sea off Tungsangott, the coastal waters of our side. They have kept sending high-speed rocket gunboats, medium-size landing crafts, fast-sailing army transport ships, rocket gunboats and various other types of naval vessels into the waters off Haeju and the Ongjin Peninsula to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side. The cases numbered more than 80 in the recent 10 odd days alone.

Timing to coincide with this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated incessant grave military provocations by infiltrating their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" based in Okinawa into the airspace above the Ongjin Peninsula, Kosong, Pyonggang and Yonan.

These are grave provocations aimed at coiling up the tension and whipping up a war hysteria in Korea, going against the aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world progressive people for peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to vehemently denounce the war rackets madly kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements under their patronage as criminal acts intended to exacerbate the tension and freeze the division of the country, wantonly violating and overriding the Armistice Agreement and totally disregarding the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the points of agreement.

At the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on December 1 our side exposed and denounced the enemy's cases of intrusion into our west coastal waters and demanded that the enemy side stop such acts at once and submit applications to our side if it intends to send its naval vessels to the islands under its control within our coastal waters.

This is in full accord with Sub-Paragraph 13-b of the Armistice Agreement stipulating that the waters off "all the islands lying to the north and west of the provincial boundary line between Hwanghae-do and Kyonggi-do shall be the coastal waters of our side, and only the island groups of Paekryong-do, Taechong-do, Sochong-do, Yonpyong-do and Udo" shall remain under the control of the "allied forces" and with the Sub-Paragraph 15 of the Armistice Agreement stipulating that "the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side shall be respected".

This is also a most effective step for preventing armed clashes between the two opposing sides in the waters and maintaining peace and security there.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean bellicose elements, far from complying with the just demand of ours, are raising a hue and cry over some sort of "intrusion" of our vessels into "their territorial waters," clamouring about "threat of aggression" like a thief crying "stop a thief!" in a foolish attempt to cover up the ulterior aim of their premeditated military provocations.

It is clear that the routine patrol duty performed by our naval vessels in the territorial waters of our side north of the extension line of the Military Demarcation Line cannot be an "intrusion", for their "territorial waters" are non-existent.

Moreover, it cannot be a sort of "threat of aggression" for south Korea.

It is not fortuitous that the Pak Jung Hi clique have recently ordered the south Korean "united services to stand on the alert" and held a "leading commanders meeting attended by army corps commanders and highers-up" to discuss the question of "stepping up the systems of regular war and irregular war" at a time when the struggle of the south Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy is growing in strength.

The south Korean authorities are viciously kicking up the war rackets in south Korea, again talking about the "threat of southward invasion" whose falsity has long been disclosed. This is nothing but a plot-breeding move to divert the attention of the south Korean people elsewhere, suppress the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean students and people and bridge over the internal and external crisis.

Also, this is aimed at laying obstacles to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification through the artificial exacerbation of the tension and finding a pretext for justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

With no manoeuvres can the south Korean reactionaries attain their heinous aim.

If the bellicose elements of south Korea persist in coiling up the situation, raising reckless war rackets, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The south Korean bellicose elements must stop at once the reckless military provocations and behave with discretion, looking straight at the reality.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique to kick up war rackets, but quit south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressor armed forces.

New War Preparations Stepped Up under Slogan "Build Up Strength"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have clearly stated more than once that we have no intention to 'invade the south.' But the south Korean rulers say that they cannot trust our statements, and they are clamouring that they must 'build up strength' for north-south confrontation by reinforcing military installations both at the front and in the rear and speeding up modernization of armaments and are staging military exercises more frequently."

Last year the Pak Jung Hi gang, a band of military fascists, vowed solemnly before the nation that they would honestly carry into effect the points of agreement specified in the North-South Joint Statement, but before the ink was dried they stepped up war preparations, raving about the need to "build up strength" and "establish an all-out security system".

After the "October revitalization" last year they became ever more frantic in executing the so-called "ROK army modernization plan" for the purpose of prolonging their dirty lives and getting ready for a new war of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK.

They visited their masters, the U.S. imperialists, one after another and implored of the "United States to make a greatest effort lest the ROK army modernization plan should be upset."

In order to "modernize the ROK army" and "make the homeland defence reserve force combat units", they got large quantities of lethal weapons and war materiel from the U.S. At the same time, they introduced a "M-16 rifle" factory and sped up the preparations for production of shells, bullets and explosives in an effort to promote the munitions industry.

Nor is this all. The south Korean military gang frequented Japan to beg of the bosses of Japanese militarism, their old-time masters, to grant them loan. Meanwhile, they committed without hesitation such a treacherous act as introducing at random the "pollution industry" which is directly connected with the endeavour to work out their military potentiality despite the fact that it has become a target of hatred and denunciation even in Japan because it has caused casualties.

Taking advantage of the situation, the Japanese militarists brought into south Korea such strategic goods as vehicles, communication apparatuses, ships, heavy machines and special steel which apparently have nothing to do with the military "aid", and transferred the strategic industry to south Korea. Thus, they helped the Pak Jung Hi clique to reinforce their army.

The military fascist gang of south Korea ran wild for armament expansion as mentioned above. On the other hand, they committed all sorts of criminal acts in the past one year to mobilize the manpower and material resources and place the south Korean society on a war footing.

The budget of the current year shows how much they were intent on reinforcing their armed forces. They appropriated 195,000 million won, or 30.1 per cent of the budgetary expenditure, for investing or financing in increasing their military potentiality, and earmarked 171,100 million won, or 26.4 per cent of the budgetary outlay—a growth of 26.9 per cent as against 1972—for direct military spendings.

As seen above, the Pak Jung Hi clique spent a colossal amount of funds in increasing their armed forces. Meanwhile, they called an "emergency council of ministers" in March last and amended evil laws for the worse or rigged them up with a view to broadening the scope of "drafting" so that the people in south Korea can be enlisted en masse in case of war. Included in these laws are the "law on military service," "special law on punishment for violation of the law on military service and other crimes" and "military criminal law".

The evil laws are intended to exercise tighter control over "those who are to be drafted", punish a greater number of people and inflict heavier penalties upon them.

They even cooked up the "law on observance of military secret", "law on court-martial," "law on military mail" and "law on exceptions to conscription" and hastened war preparations.

The war exercises frequently staged by the Pak Jung Hi clique and their open military provocations committed against the northern half of the Republic in succession reveal intensively how far they went in their new war provocation manoeuvres.

In early January this year the bellicose elements of south Korea staged a "large-scale winter field exercise" in the area along the Military Demarcation Line with the participation of several "combat corps", "guerilla units", "airborne units" and other "special units". This was followed by "exemplary exercise of naval and ground forces" "missile launching exercise" and "shooting practice on the sea" and so on. As a result, south Korea was wrapped in an atmosphere of war.

All this, needless to say, is a dangerous play with fire designed to attack us.

Their new war provocation manoeuvres are to be seen also from the fact that they intentionally violated the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The cases of military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement, committed by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements under their wing, numbered more than 18,100 as of September 3, 1973, that is, for 14 months following the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972.

All these indicate that the Pak Jung Hi clique have been bent on full-scale war preparations, scrapping the points of agreement stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement, and show patently that they have striven not for the reunification of the country but for its prolonged division and have made foolhardy efforts to realize their pipe dream—to "build up strength" and achieve the "unification by prevailing over communism" by force of arms.

As a matter of course, the more desperate they become in their manoeuvres, the earlier will come the day of their downfall.

Pak Hae Chon

Forcible Conscription to Repress Students' Struggle

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang have issued recently "enlistment warrants" and "call-up papers" to 36 students of the Seoul University and already pressganged 15 of them into the army, according to a press report from Seoul.

They had arrested the students for having risen up in the righteous struggle and threatened them with "trial," and released them under the name of "suspension of indictment," which was immediately followed by the "call-up papers" and their draft into the army. This is the same old method of suppression employed by the fascist thugs.

They are resorting to such vicious and crafty ruse to bar the expansion of the struggle by disorganizing and dispersing the ranks of the fighting students.

However, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique cannot shake the fighting determination of the south Korean students and people.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University determinedly refused to submit to any crafty trick of the Pak Jung Hi clique and demanded "institution of a new democratic constitution" and "holding of a general national election," declaring that "a student movement will start anew."

Anti-Pak Jung Hi Movement Spreads Abroad

Koreans under "Mindan" in Japan Hold Demonstration

The Japan Headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Reunification" and the "Measure Committee for the Rescue of Kim Dae Jung," the organizations of Koreans under "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) held a rally and staged a demonstration on December 9 manifesting solidarity for the just struggle of the students and people of various strata in south Korea against fascism and for democracy, according to a foreign press report from Tokyo.

The rally held at the Yomiuri Hall in Tokyo with the attendance of some 2,000 Koreans adopted a resolution declaring: "We support the movement of our compatriots demanding the restoration of the democratic system now briskly going on in south Korea and are dead set against the opening of the Japan-south Korea ministerial conference slated for December 20."

In his speech at the rally Chong Jae Jun, Chairman of the "Measure Committee for the Rescue of Kim Dae Jung" voiced his opposition to the "Japan-south Korea ministerial conference."

The rally adopted a letter of protest saying that the "Japan-south Korea ministerial conference assisting the Pak regime be called off" and decided to file it to the Tanaka government of Japan. A powerful street demonstration of the attendants followed.

Koreans in the U.S. Issue Statement

The "Korean Democratic Front for Unification", one of the organizations of Koreans in the U.S., in its statement on December 3 demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique "to give up dictatorship and ensure freedom and democracy", according to a report of the correspondent of the Japanese **Mainichi Shimbun** in the U.S. as quoted by KNS.

The report says that the organizations of Koreans in the U.S. opposed to the Pak Jung Hi clique will launch a political campaign to urge, among other things, the U.S. Government and Congress to stop supporting the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime."

The denunciation of suppression of the south Korean intellectuals and students by the Pak Jung Hi clique and demand for the democratization of south Korea, is always the theme of the sermons at the churches of Korean Christians in the U.S., the report said.

Korean Christians in West Germany Resolve to Fight

Twenty-four representatives of the Korean Christians in West Germany made public recently a "Declaration of the Christians in Germany" warmly supporting the struggle of the religionists and other circles of personages in south Korea against dictatorship and for democracy, according to a report from Tokyo.

The declaration "indicated the undemocratic realities of south Korea" expressing the belief that the Christians who wish to build a free and righteous society should criticize injustice and act as their conscience dictates under all circumstances, not to become the slaves of ferocious power.

In the declaration they "solemnly resolved to make utmost efforts in all fields to bar injustice and dictatorship from prevailing" in south Korea, "with a sense of common ties with the defenders of democracy within and without who are subjected to sufferings for having joined the struggle to win human rights and social justice".

Renewing their determination "not to yield to or compromise with power," braving whatever danger, they called for "the joint participation in the struggle by compatriots of the same mind at home and abroad."

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces U.S. Imperialists and Saigon Puppet Clique for Further Aggravating Situation in South Viet Nam

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a statement on December 12 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique who are these days further aggravating the situation in South Viet Nam, frantically perpetrating all manner of provocative acts against the Vietnamese people in gross violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

Pointing to all shades of provocative acts which the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique are frantically committing, the statement said:

Wirepulled and instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Saigon puppet clique are incessantly perpetrating "nibbling operations" against the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and carrying on barbaric bombings on them.

All the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique are a grave act of wrecking the Paris Agreement and an unpardonable challenge to the Vietnamese people and the world peace-loving people.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people resolutely denounce their criminal acts of further aggravating the situation in South Viet Nam and fully support the just stand expounded in the statements of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique are hurling malignant slanders and calumnies at the DRVN Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN in an attempt to cover up their crimes in violating the Paris Agreement and keeping a state of war in South Viet Nam, the statement noted, and continued:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very criminals who are obstructing the restoration of a durable peace in South Viet Nam and Indochina and aggravating the situation there.

All the facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists have become ever more frantic in their attempt to maintain their neo-colonialist rule over South Viet Nam and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam, acting upon the aggressive "Nixon doctrine".

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively support and encourage the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the decisive frustration of all the provocative machinations of the enemies, the correct implementation of the Paris Agreement, a correct solution of the South Vietnamese question and for the attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Jumping Commodity Prices Threaten People's Living

The Pak Jung Hi clique announced that they would "readjust the overall commodity price systems" at the very beginning of the new year under the name of "actualizing the prices", according to a report from Seoul.

This move is, needless to say, intended to raise the overall commodity prices.

Trumpeting about "price stabilizing measures to cope with oil fluctuation," they boosted on December 4 the prices of crude oil, bunker oil and other oils and the prices of other major raw materials by 30 per cent on an average, and 91.5 per cent at maximum, thus accelerating the price soaring.

This is entirely an offspring of the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who have reduced the south Korean economy to a dependent economy lining the pockets of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

Campus Gates Get Narrower

76.4 per cent of the high school graduates next year will be denied entrance into universities and colleges in south Korea, according to a press report from Seoul.

This is 4 per cent above the percentage last year.

Even though the poor students in south Korea graduate from high schools with much difficulty, they cannot continue their study because they are unable to pay the increasing amount of school impositions and there is an acute shortage of universities and colleges.

In south Korea, a student needs a colossal amount of money to the tune of 2,268,000 won to finish a college course. In spring last year the college registration fees rose 10 per cent on an average and it will be sharply lifted again next year, the report added.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Mongolian Journalists Union headed by Khagan Voldin Onon, responsible worker of the Mongolian Women's Magazine Publishing House, arrived in Pyongyang on November 30 by train under this year's plan for cultural exchange. A Chinese inspection group of public health in rural communities and protection of mothers and babies headed by Ho Feng-chu, a leading member of the Sanitary Affairs Bureau of Chianghsi Province of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on November 30 by train.

☆ A delegation of the National Centre of the Working People of Panama headed by Lorenzo Guerrero, Adviser to the National Centre, arrived in Pyongyang on December 4 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

☆ Francis A. Dennis, Ambassador of the Liberian Republic to the Soviet Union and a delegation of the history teachers of Hungary headed by Dr. and Prof. Josef Galantai, arrived in Pyongyang on December 4 respectively by plane for a visit to our country. And a Czechoslovak boxing team also arrived in Pyongyang on the same day by plane under the plan for exchange of sportsmen between Korea and Czechoslovakia.

☆ A delegation of the Tourist Administrative Bureau of the People's Republic of China headed by Li Chuan-chung, its leading member, arrived in Pyongyang on December 11 by train.

☆ A delegation of the State Bank and Trade Bank of the Soviet Union headed by Y.A. Ivanov, President of the Soviet Trade Bank, arrived in Pyongyang on December 11 by air.

☆ A delegation of the scientific and technological cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Szili Geza, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry of the HPR and Chairman of the Hungarian side to the Sub-committee of the Korean-Hungarian Scientific and Technological Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang on December 12 by plane.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any article in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon*. No. 13014-374288